

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON—MAY 1, 1936

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—1936 AGRICULTURAL
CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION

PURPOSE AND METHOD

1. Q. What is the authority for the Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, signed February 29, 1936.
2. Q. What are the main purposes of the program?
A. To conserve and improve farm land and to protect rivers and harbors from the results of soil erosion.
3. Q. How can the program accomplish those purposes?
A. By encouraging farmers to plant more soil-conserving crops and to adopt more soil-building practices.
4. Q. How will farmers be helped to take those steps?
A. Class I, or soil-conserving payments, will be made to farmers who divert some of their acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops. Class II, or soil-building payments, will be made to farmers who use approved soil-building practices.
5. Q. What is the goal for soil-conserving crops in 1936?
A. To increase soil-conserving crops by about 30,000,000 acres or 30 percent of 1930 acreage of these crops.
6. Q. Does this new program conflict with the work of any other agency engaged in soil-conservation work?
A. No. The program is distinct from the work of any other agencies such as the Soil Conservation and Forest Services. Broadly speaking, however, all such agencies are working together, but with each handling its own phase of the problem.

PAYMENTS

7. Q. From whom will farmers receive payments?
A. In 1936 farmers will receive payments directly from the Federal Government. When States have worked out their own plans (which are provided for in the act), allocations will be made to States by the Federal Government and States will pay farmers.
8. Q. When will farmers be paid this year?
A. Farmers will be paid as soon as possible after they have met the standards of the program, and county committees have checked their farming operations for the year.
9. Q. Can one farmer qualify for both classes of payment?
A. Yes. A farmer who measures up to standards of the program is eligible to receive both class I and class II payments. It also is possible for a farmer to qualify for either class without qualifying for the other.
10. Q. Will farmers sign contracts in connection with the program?
A. No.

11. Q. Will all farmers who measure up to approved standards receive payments this year?
- A. Not unless they file applications.

WORK SHEET

12. Q. What steps must a farmer take before he can file an application for payment?
- A. Fill out a work sheet, file the work sheet with his county committee, and get back a copy of the work sheet after the county committee has checked it and established base acreage figures for the farm. Then he must either divert some of his soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops or use approved soil-building practices, or both.
13. Q. What is the purpose of the work sheet?
- A. To list the way acreage on the farm was used in 1935 and to help the farmer plan his farming operations so that he may take part in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936.
14. Q. Who may file a work sheet?
- A. Any producer who is an owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share tenant operating an entire farm.
15. Q. Who assists the producer in filling out a work sheet?
- A. A committeeman or some other qualified person.
16. Q. Can a landlord submit a work sheet covering a farm being operated by a cash tenant, or standing or fixed-rent tenant?
- A. No, for such a farm the work sheet should be submitted by the operator.
17. Q. Should a person who owns, operates, or controls more than one farm submit a work sheet covering each of his farms?
- A. Yes.
18. Q. May a share tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords file one work sheet covering all such land?
- A. No, he should file a work sheet covering each separately owned tract of land.
19. Q. If the operator's farm is mortgaged or is being purchased on installments, should the person to whom he is obligated sign the work sheet or application?
- A. No. Only the operator should sign the work sheet or application.
20. Q. If a farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?
- A. They should be submitted in the county in which the farm-operating headquarters is located, or, in the absence of headquarters on the farm, in the county in which the major part of the farm is located.

ORGANIZATION

21. Q. Will the standards of the program be the same all over the country?
- A. No. The general purpose of the program is the same, but standards vary, so that they will fit good farming practices in different States and regions.
22. Q. Is the country divided into any definite regions?
- A. Yes. For the purposes of administration five regions have been established—the Northeast, the East Central, the Southern, the North Central, and the Western.
23. Q. What States are in the Northeast Region?
- A. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE

24. Q. What is cropland?
 A. Cropland is tillable land from which at least one crop other than wild hay has been harvested since January 1, 1930. Cropland also includes orchards and vineyards that had not reached bearing age by January 1, 1936.
25. Q. How is use of cropland classified?
 A. Land in soil-depleting crops is classified as soil-depleting, land in soil-conserving crops is classified as soil-conserving.
26. Q. How would a farmer classify land that had produced both a soil-conserving and a soil-depleting crop in the same year?
 A. He would classify such land as soil-depleting, except in any special cases where other provisions are definitely made.
27. Q. What crops are classified as soil-depleting?
 A. Corn.
 Tobacco.
 Potatoes.
 Sweetpotatoes.
 Truck and vegetable crops including melons and strawberries.
 Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.
 Small grains including wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and small grain mixtures, if pastured or harvested for grain or hay (except for certain grains used as green manure or nurse crops as provided in the soil-conserving classification).
 Annual grasses, including Sudan, millets, and Italian ryegrass, if harvested for hay or seed.
 Annual legumes, including soybeans, field beans, field peas, and cowpeas, if harvested as grain or hay.
28. Q. What crops are classified as soil conserving?
 A. *Small grains*.—Rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned under as green manure crops.
Annual grasses.—Sudan, millets, and Italian ryegrass, turned under as green manure crops, pastured, or left on the land.
Perennial grasses.—Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, timothy, rough stalked meadow grass, perennial ryegrass, orchard grass, redtop, and mixtures of these, without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop which is cut green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.
Annual legumes.—Vetch, winter peas, annual sweetclover, crimson clover, and annual lespedeza, without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop which is cut green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation; soybeans, field peas, field beans, and cowpeas, when turned under as green manure crops.
Biennial legumes.—Sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers, and mixtures seeded with at least 40 percent of these by weight without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop.
Perennial legumes.—Alfalfa, white clover, and mixtures seeded with at least 40 percent of these by weight, without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop.
Forest trees.—Forest trees planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.
29. Q. Are oats seeded in the spring of 1936 in the same classification as oats seeded in the fall of 1936?
 A. Yes.

30. Q. How would a farmer classify use of land (either cropland or noncropland) which did not produce either soil-depleting or soil-conserving crops?
- A. He would classify use of such land as neutral. Neutral use would not count in establishing bases.
31. Q. What are the neutral uses of farm land?
- A. Clean cultivated vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, and nut trees, of bearing age (if they are interplanted, the actual interplanted acreage shall be classified as soil depleting or soil conserving, according to the interplanted crop).
- Idle cropland.
- Cultivated fallow land.
- Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar noncropland.
- Woodland, other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.
32. Q. How is permanent pasture classified?
- A. Land that has been in permanent pasture since before January 1, 1930, is noncropland and is not included in establishing bases.

BASE ACREAGE

33. Q. What must a farmer do to qualify for a class I payment in 1936?
- A. Plant some of his soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops.
34. Q. What is meant by a soil-depleting base acreage?
- A. The county committee, working from the figures submitted on the work sheet, establishes a soil-depleting base acreage for each farm. Every farm will have a general soil-depleting base covering all soil-depleting crops except tobacco. Farms on which tobacco is grown will have a separate tobacco soil-depleting base. The total soil-depleting base for a farm growing tobacco would be the general soil-depleting base plus the tobacco soil-depleting base.
35. Q. On what past records will a farm's general soil-depleting base be determined?
- A. Largely on the farm's record for 1935. The general soil-depleting base for each farm will be the acreage of soil-depleting crops (except tobacco) harvested in 1935. In some cases, however, the county committee will make adjustments in the 1935 figures in establishing the base. If any acres were retired under one of the 1935 commodity-adjustment programs, those retired acres will be added to the soil-depleting acreage actually harvested in 1935. The committee may make adjustments, also, if because of weather conditions or other factors, any farmer's 1935 record would give him an unusually high or unusually low base.
36. Q. How will a farm's tobacco soil-depleting base acreage be established?
- A. Under the procedure for the tobacco-adjustment program for 1936. However, the base may be decreased if the operator requests it; and it may be either increased or decreased if the county committee determines that adjustment is needed to give a farm a fair tobacco base as compared with similar neighboring farms.

CLASS I PAYMENTS

37. Q. How will class I payments, except on tobacco acreage, be determined?
- A. Class I payments will be made on acres diverted from the general base acreage of soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops. The rate per acre will depend on the productivity of the farm. *For the whole*

country, the average rate will be \$10 per acre. If a farm is more productive than the average for all farms in the country, the rate will be correspondingly higher than \$10. If the farm is less productive than average, the rate will be lower than \$10.

38. Q. What is the largest percentage of his general soil-depleting base on which a farmer may receive class I payments?
A. Fifteen percent. He may divert as much more as he desires to soil-conserving crops, but he will receive payments for only 15 percent.
39. Q. How will class I payments in connection with tobacco be determined?
A. Payments will be made on acres of the tobacco soil-depleting base which are planted to soil-conserving crops in 1936. The payment for each acre will be the rate for the type of tobacco grown multiplied by the farm's average per acre yield of that tobacco. The rate for Connecticut Valley types 51 and 52 will be 4 cents a pound. The rate for any other kind of tobacco will be 3 cents a pound.
40. Q. What is the largest percentage of his tobacco soil-depleting base on which a farmer may receive class I payments?
A. Thirty percent.

CLASS II PAYMENTS

41. Q. What must a farmer do to qualify for a class II, or soil-building payment?
A. Use one or more of the soil-building practices approved for his State.
42. Q. What is a soil-building practice?
A. Planting of crops or treatment of soil that will increase soil fertility. That would include, for example, planting new seedlings of specified soil-conserving crops, or liming pasture. The State committee of each State in the northeast has drawn up its own list of approved practices. (A complete list of practices is published in N E R Bulletin 2.)
43. Q. How much is the payment per acre for adopting soil-building practices?
A. Each State's list of practices includes also the rates per acre for those practices. In general the rates per acre established by each committee will be half or more of the average cash cost of carrying out the practices.
44. Q. Can a farmer receive a class II payment for a soil-building practice if he has received the seed, labor, or materials for that practice free from a State or Federal agency?
A. No.
45. Q. Can a farmer receive a class II payment for using an approved soil-building practice on acres diverted from soil-depleting crops, for which he also receives a class I payment?
A. Yes. He can receive payment for using approved soil-building practices on acres diverted from soil-depleting crops. He also can receive class II payments for soil-building practices used on other crop acres or on permanent pasture.
46. Q. To be sure of qualifying for a class II payment does a farmer need to do anything besides carrying out one or more of the soil-building practices on his State list?
A. Yes. A farmer should see his committeeman and make sure that the practices he plans to use are considered as adapted to the soil of his particular farm.
47. Q. What is the limit of the total amount of class II payment that can be paid on any one farm?
A. The number of dollars equal to the number of acres in soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936. That limit is called the soil-building allowance.

48. Q. Can any acreage not classified as soil-conserving be counted in establishing the soil-building allowance?

A. Yes; in one special case. The acreage that has been in vegetables, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and then is planted to a winter cover or green manure crop which is turned under between January 1 and October 1, 1936, will be added to the soil-conserving acres that determine the farm's soil-building allowance. The classification of such vegetable acreage, however, will be soil depleting.

49. Q. Are there any exceptions for setting the soil-building allowance of small farms?

A. Yes. The total class II payment may be as much as \$10 on farms that have less than 10 acres in soil-conserving crops.

50. Q. What is the relationship between the soil-building allowance and the soil-building payment?

A. The soil-building allowance is the largest sum which can be paid for soil-building practices on any one farm in 1936. The soil-building payment is the sum of the per-acre rates for soil-building practices carried out in 1936. The soil-building payment cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance; but the allowance can be larger than the payment a farmer earns.

51. Q. Is the acreage of clover or other soil-conserving crops counted in computing a farm's 1936 soil-building allowance?

A. Yes; if no soil-depleting crop is harvested from the acreage in 1936. Oats, barley, and grain mixtures are not classified as soil depleting when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes even if harvested for hay or grain. When used as a nurse crop for grasses or annual legumes these crops are soil depleting unless cut green or pastured.

52. Q. If a green manure crop is plowed down this spring and followed by corn or some other soil-depleting crop, is the acreage counted in determining the soil-building allowance?

A. No; but plowing down the green manure crop between March 1 and November 1 would qualify the farmer for a soil-building payment.

53. Q. If pasture from which no crop has been harvested since January 1, 1930, is plowed up and seeded to a soil-conserving crop in 1936, does it count in establishing the soil-building allowance?

A. No. In 1936 the land would not be cropland.

Q. Does such a seeding qualify a farmer for a soil-building payment?

A. Yes; if carried out in accordance with a soil-building practice which has been approved.

54. Q. The soil-building practice of planting forest trees on cropland or pasture requires that the number of trees planted on each acre be in accordance with good farming practice. Could a farmer plant half the required number of trees and receive payment at half the specified rate?

A. No. For each soil-building practice the requirements listed are the minimum performance for which any payment will be made.

55. Q. Are all soil-building practices required to be carried out in accordance with good farming practices?

A. Yes; the methods followed and the kinds and quantities of seeds, trees, and other materials must conform to good farming practices.

56. Q. Who can advise the farmer as to good practices for his farm or locality?

A. The State committee will issue information and advice regarding methods of carrying out practices and regarding the adaptation of certain practices to certain types of farms.

57. Q. Why are the requirements for soil-building practices in some instances higher than the standards for those practices commonly followed in the State?

A. The soil-building practices which qualify a farmer for payment are the best farming practices which have been recommended by State colleges and extension services. Many of them cost more than some farmers have been able to afford. In sharing the cost of those practices, the Government asks farmers to use the best methods. Otherwise the program could not be highly effective in conserving and improving land throughout the country.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FULL PAYMENTS

58. Q. What are the minimum requirements a farmer must meet to receive full class I and class II payments?

A. He must have an acreage of soil-conserving crops equal to 15 percent of his general soil-depleting base; plus 20 percent of his tobacco soil-depleting base, if he has one.

59. Q. Do those required acres have to be acres diverted this year?

A. No. They may be either acres diverted in 1936, or acres already in soil-conserving crops.

60. Q. What is the rate of deduction from total payments if a farm lacks the required acreage in soil-conserving crops?

A. For each acre that the farm is short of the required acreage of soil-conserving crops, one and a half times the rate of the farm's class I payment will be deducted.

61. Q. If a farmer increases either his general soil-depleting acreage or his tobacco soil-depleting acreage, or both, above his base acreage figures, will he still be eligible to receive payments?

A. Yes, but deductions from his total payment will be made for each acre by which he exceeds his base. The deduction for exceeding the general soil-depleting base will be at the same rate as the class I payment for the farm. The deduction for exceeding the tobacco soil-depleting base will be the same as the class I rate for the type of tobacco grown.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

62. Q. If the operator of a farm is not the owner, how will class I payments be divided?

A. Class I payments will be divided between owners and tenants in the same proportion as the owner and tenant divide the principal soil-depleting crop, or the proceeds of that crop. Payments may be divided differently if the State committee recommends a different basis and the Secretary of Agriculture approves it.

63. Q. To whom will class II payments be made?

A. Class II payments will be made to the producer who bore the expense of carrying out the approved soil-building practices. If two or more producers shared the expense, the class II payment will be divided equally between them.

ADMINISTRATION

64. Q. What agencies are administering the program?

A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State extension services, State agricultural conservation committees, county committees, and community committees.

65. Q. What is a State committee?

A. In each State, a committee of from three to five members recommends general policies for carrying out the program in its State, and soil-building practices for approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The majority of the members are required to be farmers. Members are recommended by the State director of extension, and appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

66. Q. What is a county committee?

A. A county committee is a group chosen by the board of directors of the county agricultural conservation association. The chief duties of a county committee are to establish base acreage figures for farms after work sheets have been turned in, review applications for payments, and to make any investigations that are necessary.

67. Q. What is the county agricultural conservation association?

A. All persons owning or operating farms in a county are eligible for membership in the association. In each community, members of the county association elect community committeemen. The chairmen of the community committees automatically constitute the board of directors of the county association.

68. Q. What are the duties of the community committees?

A. Community committees may help farmers fill out work sheets and applications, and may assist in receiving, checking, and approving all such documents. They also will act in an advisory capacity for both farmers and county committees.

69. Q. Was the regular method of selecting local committees followed this year?

A. Not in all cases. In order to get the program into operation as soon as possible, many local committees were appointed by State committees. In such counties, associations will be formed and elections held as soon as possible.

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington - April 2, 1936

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM FOR THE NORTHEAST REGION FOR 1936

The following questions and answers are given to illustrate the operation of the new Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region for 1936 under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936.

PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

1. Q. What are the objectives of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. The objectives in 1936 as stated in the Act are:
 - (1) To preserve and improve soil fertility;
 - (2) To promote the economic use and conservation of land;
 - (3) To reduce the exploitation, wasteful, and unscientific use of soil resources;
 - (4) To protect rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion.
2. Q. How will the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program bring about soil conservation and improvement?
A. By encouraging farmers to plant soil-building and soil-conserving crops and to adopt soil-building and soil-conserving practices.
3. Q. What funds are available for carrying out the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act?
A. The Act authorizes annual appropriations of not more than \$500,000,000. The amount available for the 1936 program is approximately \$470,000,000.
4. Q. How will farmers receive payments from funds appropriated?
A. For 1936, payments to farmers will be made direct from the Federal Government.

After states have enacted necessary legislation and have submitted approved plans (not later than 1938) the funds are to be allocated to states and payments to farmers are to be made by the states.

5. Q. How are allocations to states to be determined?
A. The Act provides that: "in determining the amount to be apportioned to each State, the Secretary shall take into consideration the acreage and value of the major soil-depleting and major export crops produced in the respective States during a representative period and the acreage and productivity of land devoted to agricultural production (including dairy products) in the respective States during a representative period..."

6. Q. For 1936, will total payments to farmers in each state be in line with the principles laid down for determining allocations to states?
A. Yes, the 1936 program is calculated to give a distribution of payments among states that will be in line with these principles.
7. Q. How are consumers of agricultural products protected under the Act?
A. The Act provides that due regard shall be given to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumers' demands at prices fair to both consumers and producers and to the production of supplies of food and fibers adequate to maintain normal domestic consumption.
8. Q. What is the goal of soil-building and soil-conserving crops in 1936?
A. To increase soil-building and soil-conserving crops by about 30,000,000 acres or 30 percent of the 1930 acreage in these crops.
9. Q. Will the Secretary of Agriculture enter into contracts with producers under the Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. No.
10. Q. Where can producers obtain information about the program?
A. From County Extension Agents' offices and the county and community committeemen.

PUTTING THE PROGRAM INTO OPERATION

11. Q. Who is to administer the program?
A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the State Extension Service, a State committee of which the majority of the members are producers, and county and community committeemen.
12. Q. How do producers who are not committeemen participate in the administration of the program?
A. Through membership in the County Agricultural Conservation Association and election of committeemen.
13. Q. Who are members of the county association?
A. Any person owning or operating a farm in the county is considered a member.
14. Q. What is the county committee?
A. The county committee is composed of three members of the association.

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15. Q. What are the duties of the county committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
(1) Review all documents filed with them and make recommendations to the Secretary;
(2) Conduct such investigations as may be necessary in the performance of its duties; and
(3) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed.
16. Q. What is the community committee?
A. The community committee is composed of three members of the association living in the community.
17. Q. What are the duties of the community committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
(1) Assisting in preparing, checking, receiving, and approving all documents submitted by producers; and
(2) Making recommendations for payments.
18. Q. What are the principal forms to be used by producers in 1936?
A. (1) A work sheet for establishing farm bases;
(2) An application for a grant showing the use of the land in 1936.
19. Q. What is the purpose of the work sheet?
A. The purpose of the work sheet is to obtain necessary information about farming conditions and practices and to help the producer plan his farming operations so that he may participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936.
20. Q. Who may file a work sheet?
A. Any producer who is an owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share-tenant operating an entire farm.
21. Q. Who will assist the producer in filling out a work sheet?
A. A committeeman, or an assistant from the county agent's office.
22. Q. Can an owner or landlord submit a work sheet covering a farm being operated by a cash tenant, or standing or fixed-rent tenant?
A. No, for such a farm the work sheet should be submitted by the operator.
23. Q. Should a producer who owns, operates or controls more than one farm submit a work sheet covering each of his farms?
A. Yes.
24. Q. May a share-tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords file a separate work sheet covering all such land?
A. No, he should file a work sheet covering each tract of land.

25. Q. If the producer's farm is mortgaged or is being purchased on installments, should the person to whom he is obligated sign the work sheet or application?
- A. No. Only the producer would sign the work sheet or application.
26. Q. If a farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?
- A. They should be submitted in the county in which the farm-operating headquarters is located, or, in the absence of headquarters on the farm, in the county in which the major part of the farm is located.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

27. Q. What are the soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion?
- A. The following crops are soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion:
1. Corn (including sweet corn and popcorn)
 2. Tobacco.
 3. Irish potatoes.
 4. Sweet potatoes.
 5. All commercial canning and truck crops, including melons and strawberries.
 6. Field beans, if harvested.
 7. Small grains, including wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and small grain mixtures, if harvested for either grain or hay and not used as an approved nurse crop.
 8. Annual grasses, including Sudan, and millets, if harvested for hay or seed.
 9. Summer legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and cowpeas, if harvested as grain or hay.
28. Q. What are the approved soil-building crops?
- A. The following crops are classified as soil-building:
1. Annual legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, soybeans, and cowpeas, when turned under as a green manure crop.
 2. Biennial legumes, including sweet, red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers; and perennial legumes, including alfalfa and white clover; without a nurse crop or with an approved nurse crop.
 3. Forest trees, planted in 1936, and not pastured.

29. Q. What are the approved soil-conserving crops?

A. The following crops are classified as soil-conserving:

1. Annual legumes, including vetch, winter peas, and crimson clover; and Lespedeza, when pastured or harvested for hay or seed.
2. Annual grasses, including Sudan and millets, when pastured or left on the land.
3. Perennial grasses, including bluegrass, orchard, redtop, and mixtures of these, without a nurse crop or with an approved nurse crop.
4. Winter cover crops, such as rye, barley, oats or grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned under as a green manure crop.
5. Crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934, and not pastured.

30. Q. What uses of land are neither soil-depleting, soil-building, nor soil-conserving and which cannot be counted in establishing bases?

A.

1. Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees, (not interplanted). a/
2. Idle cropland. b/
3. Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards. c/
4. Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
5. Woodland, other than that planted since January 1, 1934.

31. Q. What are the approved soil-building and soil-conserving practices?

A. A list of practices will be recommended by the State Committee for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

32. Q. What is the first step an individual farmer should take to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936?

A. He should file a work sheet and determine the soil-depleting crop base for his farm.

a/ If interplanted, such acreage shall carry the classification and actual acreage of the intercrop grown.

b/ Where, due to unusual weather conditions, crop land was left idle in 1935, it may be reclassified upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Secretary.

c/ Cultivated fallow land may be otherwise classified upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Secretary.

33. Q. How will the soil-depleting base be determined?
A. By taking the 1935 harvested acreage of crops on the farm and making any necessary adjustments. Tobacco bases, wherever established, will be used in lieu of the 1935 acreage of tobacco.
34. Q. Will a separate base be established for each soil-depleting crop?
A. In the Northeast Region a separate base will be established for tobacco, but all other soil-depleting crops will be combined in establishing a base.

RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

35. Q. What classes of payments will be made to producers?
A. Class I, or soil-conserving payments.
Class II, or soil-building payments.
36. Q. For what are the Class I or soil-conserving payments made?
A. These payments will be made for planting a part of the base acreage of soil-depleting crops to soil-building and soil-conserving crops or devoting part of the soil-depleting base acreage to approved soil-conserving and soil-building practices.
37. Q. What is the rate of the Class I or soil-conserving payments?
A. For soil-depleting crops other than tobacco, the rate of the soil-conserving payment varies among States, counties, and individual farms according to the productivity of the land but the average for the United States will be around \$10 per acre.
38. Q. What is the maximum acreage of soil-depleting crops, other than tobacco, on which payment will be made for planting soil-building and soil-conserving crops?
A. 15 percent of the base acreage for such crops.
39. Q. What is the rate of the Class I payment for each acre of the tobacco base planted in soil-building and soil-conserving crops?
A. (1) 4 cents per pound of the normal yield for Connecticut Valley types 51 and 52.
(2) 3 cents per pound of the normal yield for Pennsylvania and New York types 41 and 53.
40. Q. What is the maximum percentage of the total base acreage on which payment will be made for planting soil-building and soil-conserving crops?
A. Thirty percent.
41. Q. Will the rate of the Class I (soil-conserving) payment vary from the basic rate specified or to be specified for diversion from soil-depleting crops?
A. It may, but in no case may the variation be more than 10 percent.

42. Q. Why may the rate of the Class I (soil-conserving) payment vary from the basic rate specified?
- A. The rates specified are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in any region differs from the estimate, all the rates specified may be reduced or increased in that region pro rata. As has been stated, in no case will the rates be increased or decreased more than 10 percent.
43. Q. What are the approved uses which may be made of the land formerly used for production of soil-depleting crops?
- A. The approved uses are as follows:
- (1) Planting soil-building crops.
 - (2) Planting soil-conserving crops.
 - (3) Following approved soil-building practices.
44. Q. For what are Class II (soil-building) payments made?
- A. These payments will be made for planting approved soil-building crops or carrying out approved soil-building practices.
45. Q. What is the rate of the Class II (soil-building) payment for planting approved soil-building crops or following approved soil-building practices?
- A. The rate for particular crops or practices is to be recommended by the State committee for the approval of the Secretary.
46. Q. Is there a limit on the Class II payment for a farm?
- A. Yes. This payment cannot exceed an amount calculated by multiplying by \$1 the total acres of soil-conserving crops and soil-building crops on the farm in 1936, except that the payment may be as much as \$10 for any farm having less than 10 acres of soil-building and soil-conserving crops.
47. Q. How will the per acre rate of payment for planting a particular soil-building crop or devoting land to a particular soil-building practice be determined?
- A. The State committee will recommend rates for the planting of various approved soil-building crops, and for the carrying out of soil-building practices. These rates may be more or less than \$1 per acre, but as has been stated before, the total soil-building payment to the farm cannot exceed \$1 for each acre of soil-building crops plus each acre of soil-conserving crops, or \$10 for the farm, whichever is greater.
48. Q. To whom will the Class II (soil-building) payment be made?
- A. To the producer who incurred the expense with reference to soil-building crops or practices. Where two or more producers incurred the expense, the soil-building payment will be divided between them.

49. Q. How will the Class I (soil-conserving) payment be divided?
A. The soil-conserving payment will be divided among owners, share-tenants, and share-croppers in the same proportion as the principal soil-depleting crop or the proceeds thereof are divided under their lease or operating agreement unless a different basis is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Secretary.
50. Q. What are the minimum requirements as to acreage in soil-conserving and soil-building uses on the farm in 1936?
A. In order to receive full payment, the total acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 must equal or exceed either (a) 20 percent of the base acreages of all soil-depleting crops for the farm, or (b) the maximum acreage on which Class I or soil-conserving payments could be obtained pursuant to the provisions of the program.
51. Q. Can a farmer qualify for full payment with an acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops smaller than 20 percent of his base?
A. Yes. The acreage used for soil-conserving and soil-building crops and practices is not required to exceed the maximum acreage on which a soil-conserving payment could be obtained.
52. Q. May a farmer be required to have an acreage greater than 20 percent of his base used for soil-conserving and soil-building crops and practices in order to receive full payment?
A. Yes. The number of acres used for those purposes must equal at least the acreage on which soil-conserving payment is obtained.
53. Q. What deduction is made from payments in cases where the acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops is smaller than the required minimum?
A. The deduction for each acre below the required minimum will be made at a rate equal to one and one-half times the rate of the Class I or soil-conserving payment for soil-depleting crops other than tobacco.
54. Q. If a producer increases his acreage planted to any soil-depleting crop above the base acreage established for such crop, may he still receive payments?
A. He may receive payments if he has qualified otherwise, but an amount will be deducted from his total payment equal to the soil-conserving payment for the excess acreage, on the same basis that he would have received for diverting the same number of acres.
55. Q. When will payments be made?
A. As soon as possible after the producer has made application and has established proof that he has met the conditions of the grant.

56. Q. How must signatures appear on documents relating to the Agricultural Conservation Program?
- A. Signatures should be written in ink. The applicant should sign his name the same way on all documents. Many delays will be eliminated if this procedure is followed.

ADMINISTRATION

57. Q. What Federal Agency will be in charge of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936?
- A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.
58. Q. What is the regional setup for the United States?
- A. The United States has been divided into five regions for administrative purposes. They are:

- (1) The East Central Region: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.
- (2) The Southern Region: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.
- (3) The Northeast Region: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
- (4) The North Central Region: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.
- (5) The Western Region: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

59. Q. Will a producer be given the privilege of appealing from the recommendations of the county committee?
- A. Yes. Appeals from the recommendations of the county committee may be made in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

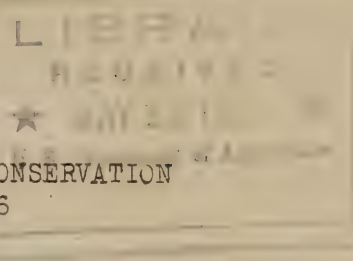
DEFINITIONS

60. Q. What is meant by "crop land"?
- A. "Crop land" means all land from which any crop (other than wild hay) was harvested in 1935, together with all other farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop (other than wild hay) has been harvested since January 1, 1930.
61. Q. What is meant by the term "owner"?
- A. With reference to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, "owner" means a person who actually owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment; a person who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or a fixed commodity payment.

62. Q. What is meant by the term "share-tenant"?
- A. A person other than the owner or share-cropper who is operating an entire farm without direct supervision of the owner and who is entitled to a portion of the crops produced on the farm or the proceeds thereof.
63. Q. What is meant by the term "share-cropper"?
- A. "Share-cropper" means a person who works a farm in whole or in part and who receives for his labor a proportionate share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.
64. Q. What is meant by the term "farming unit"?
- A. "Farming unit" means land under the supervision of an operator which is farmed by that operator in 1936 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.
65. Q. What is meant by the term "grant"?
- A. With reference to the 1936 program "grant" means any payment to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

May 1, 1936.

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington - May 1, 1936



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAMS FOR THE NORTHEAST REGION FOR 1936

THE NATIONAL PROGRAM

Purpose and method

1. Q. What is the authority for the Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, signed February 29, 1936.
2. Q. What are the main purposes of the program?
A. To conserve and improve farm land, and to protect rivers and harbors from the results of soil erosion.
3. Q. How can the program accomplish those purposes?
A. By encouraging farmers to plant more soil-conserving crops and to adopt more soil-building practices.
4. Q. How will farmers be helped to take those steps?
A. Class I, or soil-conserving payments, will be made to farmers who divert some of their acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops. Class II, or soil-building payments, will be made to farmers who use approved soil-building practices.
5. Q. What is the goal for soil-conserving crops in 1936?
A. To increase soil-conserving crops by about 30,000,000 acres or 30 percent of 1930 acreage of these crops.
6. Q. Does this new program conflict with the work of any other agency engaged in soil conservation work?
A. No. The program is distinct from the work of any other agencies such as the Soil Conservation and Forest Services. Broadly speaking, however, all such agencies are working together, but with each handling its own phase of the problem.

Payments

7. Q. From whom will farmers receive payments?
A. In 1936 farmers will receive payments directly from the Federal Government. When states have worked out their own plans (which are provided for in the Act) allocations will be made to states by the Federal Government and states will pay farmers.
8. Q. When will farmers be paid this year?
A. Farmers will be paid as soon as possible after they have met the standards of the program, and county committees have checked their farming operations for the year.
9. Q. Can one farmer qualify for both classes of payment?
A. Yes. A farmer who measures up to standards of the program is

eligible to receive both Class I and Class II payments. It also is possible for a farm to qualify for either class without qualifying for the other.

10. Q. Will farmers sign contracts in connection with the program?
A. No.
11. Q. Will all farmers who measure up to approved standards receive payments this year?
A. Not unless they file applications.

Worksheet

12. Q. What steps must a farmer take before he can file an application for payment?
A. Fill out a worksheet, file the worksheet with his county committee, and get back a copy of the worksheet after the county committee has checked it and established base acreage figures for the farm. Then he must either divert some of his soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops or use approved soil-building practices, or both.
13. Q. What is the purpose of the work sheet?
A. To list the way acreage on the farm was used in 1935 and to help the farmer plan his farming operations so that he may take part in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936.
14. Q. Who may file a work sheet?
A. Any producer who is an owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share-tenant operating an entire farm.
15. Q. Who assists the producer in filling out a work sheet?
A. A committeeman or some other qualified person.
16. Q. Can a landlord submit a work sheet covering a farm being operated by a cash tenant, or standing or fixed-rent tenant?
A. No, for such a farm the work sheet should be submitted by the operator.
17. Q. Should a person who owns, operates or controls more than one farm submit a work sheet covering each of his farms?
A. Yes.
18. Q. May a share-tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords file one work sheet covering all such land?
A. No, he should file a work sheet covering each separately owned tract of land.
19. Q. If the operator's farm is mortgaged or is being purchased on installments, should the person to whom he is obligated sign the work sheet or application?
A. No. Only the operator should sign the work sheet or application.
20. Q. If a farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?

- A. They should be submitted in the county in which the farm-operating headquarters is located, or, in the absence of headquarters on the farm, in the county in which the major part of the farm is located.

THE PROGRAM IN THE NORTHEAST

Organization

21. Q. Will the standards of the program be the same all over the country?
A. No. The general purpose of the program is the same, but standards vary, so that they will fit good farming practices in different states and regions.
22. Q. Is the country divided into any definite regions?
A. Yes. For the purposes of administration five regions have been established--the Northeast, the East Central, the Southern, the North Central, and the Western.
23. Q. What states are in the Northeast region?
A. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Classification of land use.

24. Q. What is crop land?
A. Crop land is tillable land from which at least one crop other than wild hay has been harvested since January 1, 1930. Crop land also includes orchards and vineyards that had not reached bearing age by January 1, 1936.
25. Q. How is the crop land classified?
A. Land in soil depleting crops is classified as soil-depleting, land in soil conserving crops is classified as soil-conserving.
26. Q. How would a farmer classify land that had produced both a soil-conserving and a soil-depleting crop in the same year?
A. He would classify such land as soil-depleting, except in any special cases where other provisions are definitely made.
27. Q. What crops are classified as soil-depleting?
A. Corn.
Tobacco.
Potatoes.
Sweet potatoes.
Truck and vegetable crops including melons and strawberries.
Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.
Small grains including wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and small grain mixtures, if pastured or harvested for grain or hay (except for certain grains used as green manure or nurse crops as provided in the soil-conserving classification).
Annual grasses, including Sudan, millets, and Italian rye grass, if harvested for hay or seed.
Annual legumes, including soybeans, field beans, field peas and cowpeas, if harvested as grain or hay.
28. Q. What crops are classified as soil-conserving?
A. Small grains: Rye, barley, oats and grain mixtures, winter pastured

or not, and turned under as green manure crops.

Annual grasses: Sudan, millets, and Italian ryegrass, turned under as green manure crops, pastured, or left on the land.

Perennial grasses: Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, timothy rough stalked meadow grass, perennial ryegrass, orchard grass, redbtop, and mixtures of these, without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop which is cut green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.

Annual legumes: Vetch, winter peas, annual sweet clover, crimson clover, and annual lespedeza, without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop which is cut green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation; soybeans, field peas, field beans and cowpeas, when turned under as green manure crops.

Biennial legumes: Sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers, and mixtures seeded with at least 40 percent of these by weight without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop.

Perennial legumes: Alfalfa, white clover, and mixtures seeded with at least 40 percent of these by weight, without a nurse crop or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures as a nurse crop.

Forest trees: Forest trees planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

29. Q. Are oats seeded in the spring of 1936 in the same classification as oats seeded in the fall of 1936?
A. Yes.
30. Q. How would a farmer classify land (either crop land or non-crop land) which did not produce either soil-depleting or soil-conserving crops?
A. He would classify such land as neutral. Neutral land would not count in establishing bases.
31. Q. What are the neutral uses of farm land?
A. Clean cultivated vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, and nut trees, of bearing age, (if they are interplanted, the actual interplanted acreage shall be classified as soil-depleting or soil-conserving, according to the interplanted crop.)
Idle crop land.
Cultivated fallow land.
Wasteland roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-crop land.
Woodland, other than crop land planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.
32. Q. How is permanent pasture classified?
A. Land that has been in permanent pasture since before January 1, 1930 is non-crop land and is not included in establishing bases.

Base Acreage

33. Q. What must a farmer do to qualify for a Class I payment in 1936?
A. Plant some of his soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving

crops.

34. Q. What is meant by a soil-depleting base acreage?
- A. The county committee, working from the figures submitted on the worksheet, establishes a soil-depleting base acreage for each farm. Every farm will have a general soil-depleting base covering all soil-depleting crops except tobacco. Farms on which tobacco is grown will have a separate tobacco soil-depleting base. The total soil-depleting base for a farm growing tobacco would be the general soil-depleting base plus the tobacco soil-depleting base.
35. Q. On what past records will a farm's general soil-depleting base be determined?
- A. Largely on the farm's record for 1935. The general soil-depleting base for each farm will be the acreage of soil-depleting crops (except tobacco), harvested in 1935. In some cases, however, the county committee will make adjustments in the 1935 figures in establishing the base. If any acres were retired under one of the 1935 commodity adjustment programs, those retired acres will be added to the soil-depleting acreage actually harvested in 1935. The committee may make adjustments, also, if because of weather conditions or other factors, any farmer's 1935 record would give him an unusually high or unusually low base.
36. Q. How will a farm's tobacco soil-depleting base acreage be established?
- A. Under the procedure for the tobacco adjustment program for 1936. However, the base may be decreased if the operator requests it; and it may be either increased or decreased if the county committee determines that adjustment is needed to give a farm a fair tobacco base as compared with similar neighboring farms.

Class I Payments

37. Q. How will Class I payments except on tobacco acreage, be determined?
- A. Class I payments will be made on acres diverted from the general base acreage of soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops. The rate per acre will depend on the productivity of the farm. For the whole country, the average rate will be \$10 per acre. If a farm is more productive than the average for all farms in the country, the rate will be correspondingly higher than \$10. If the farm is less productive than average, the rate will be lower than \$10.
38. Q. What is the largest percentage of his general soil-depleting base on which a farmer may receive Class I payments?
- A. Fifteen percent. He may divert as much more as he desires to soil-conserving crops, but he will receive payments for only 15 percent.
39. Q. How will Class I payments in connection with tobacco be determined?
- A. Payments will be made on acres of the tobacco soil-depleting base which are planted to soil-conserving crops in 1936. The payment

for each acre will be the rate for the type of tobacco grown multiplied by the farm's average per acre yield of that tobacco. The rate for Connecticut Valley types 51 and 52 will be 4 cents a pound. The rate for any other kind of tobacco will be three cents a pound.

40. Q. What is the largest percentage of his tobacco soil-depleting base on which a farmer may receive Class I payments?
A. Thirty percent.

Class II Payments

41. Q. What must a farmer do to qualify for a Class II, or soil-building payment?
A. Use one or more of the soil-building practices approval for his State.
42. Q. What is a soil-building practice?
A. Planting of crops or treatment of soil that will increase soil fertility. That would include, for example, planting new seedlings of specified soil-conserving crops, or liming pasture. The state committee of each state in the northeast has drawn up its own list of approved practices. (A complete list of practices is published in NER Bulletin 2.)
43. Q. How much is the payment per acre for adopting soil-building practices?
A. Each state's list of practices includes also the rates per acre for those practices. In general the rates per acre established by each committee will be half or more of the average cash cost of carrying out the practices.
44. Q. Can a farmer receive a Class II payment for a soil-building practice if he has received the seed, labor or materials for that practice free from a state or Federal agency?
A. No.
45. Q. Can a farmer receive a Class II payment for using an approved soil-building practice on acres diverted from soil-depleting crops, for which he also received a Class I payment?
A. Yes. He can receive payment for using approved soil-building practices on acres diverted from soil-depleting crops. He also can receive Class II payments for soil-building practices used on other crop acres or on permanent pasture.
46. Q. To be sure of qualifying for a Class II payment does a farmer need to do anything besides carrying out one or more of the soil-building practices on his state list?
A. Yes. A farmer should see his committeeman and make sure that the practices he plans to use are considered as adapted to the soil of his particular farm.
47. Q. What is the limit of the total amount of Class II payment that can be paid on any one farm?
A. The number of dollars equal to the number of acres in soil-conserving

crops on the farm in 1936. That limit is called the soil-building allowance.

48. Q. Can any acreage not classified as soil-conserving be counted in establishing the soil-building allowance?
- A. Yes, in one special case. The acreage that has been in vegetables, including potatoes and sweet potatoes, and then is planted to a winter cover or green manure crop which is turned under between January 1, 1936 and October 1, 1936, will be added to the soil-conserving acres that determine the farm's soil building allowance. The classification of such vegetable acreage, however, will be soil-depleting.
49. Q. Are there any exceptions for setting the soil-building allowance of small farms?
- A. Yes. The total Class II payment may be as much as \$10 on farms that have less than 10 acres in soil-conserving crops.
50. Q. What is the relationship between the soil-building allowance and the soil-building payment?
- A. The soil-building allowance is the largest sum which can be paid for soil-building practices on any one farm in 1936. The soil-building payment is the sum of the per-acre rates for soil-building practices carried out in 1936. The soil-building payment cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance; but the allowance can be larger than the payment a farmer earns.
51. Q. Is the acreage of clover or other soil-conserving crops counted in computing a farm's 1936 soil-building allowance?
- A. Yes, if no soil depleting crop is harvested from the acreage in 1936. Oats, barley, and grain mixtures are not classified as soil depleting when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes even if harvested for hay or grain. When used as a nurse crop for grasses or annual legumes these crops are soil depleting unless cut green or pastured.
52. Q. If a green manure crop is plowed down this spring and followed by corn or some other soil-depleting crop, is the acreage counted in determining the soil-building allowance?
- A. No; but plowing down the green manure crop between March 1 and November 1 would qualify the farmer for a soil-building payment.
53. Q. If pasture from which no crop has been harvested since January 1, 1930, is plowed up and seeded to a soil-conserving crop in 1936, does it count in establishing the soil-building allowance?
- A. No. In 1936 the land would not be crop land.
- Q. Does such a seeding qualify a farmer for a soil-building payment?
- A. Yes, if carried out in accordance with a soil-building practice which has been approved.
54. Q. The soil-building practice of planting forest trees on crop land

or pasture requires that the number of trees planted on each acre be in accordance with good farming practice. Could a farmer plant half the required number of trees and receive payment at half the specified rate?

A. No. For each soil-building practice the requirements listed are the minimum performance for which any payment will be made.

55. Q. Are all soil-building practices required to be carried out in accordance with good farming practices?

A. Yes, the methods followed and the kinds and quantities of seeds, trees and other materials must conform to good farming practices.

56. Q. Who can advise the farmer as to good practices for his farm or locality?

A. The state committee will issue information and advice regarding methods of carrying out practices and regarding the adaptation of certain practices to certain types of farms.

57. Q. Why are the requirements for soil-building practices in some instances higher than the standards for those practices commonly followed in the state?

A. The soil-building practices which qualify a farmer for payment are the best farming practices which have been recommended by state colleges and extension services. Many of them cost more than some farmers have been able to afford. In sharing the cost of those practices, the Government asks farmers to use the best methods. Otherwise the program could not be highly effective in conserving and improving land throughout the country.

Requirements for full Payments.

58. Q. What are the minimum requirements a farmer must meet to receive full Class I and Class II payments?

A. He must have an acreage of soil-conserving crops equal to fifteen percent of his general soil-depleting base; plus 20 percent of his tobacco soil-depleting base, if he has one.

59. Q. Do those required acres have to be acres diverted this year?

A. No. They may be either acres diverted in 1936, or acres already in soil-conserving crops.

60. Q. What is the rate of deduction from total payments if a farm lacks the required acreage in soil-conserving crops?

A. For each acre that the farm is short of the required acreage of soil-conserving crops, one and a half times the rate of the farm's Class I payment will be deducted.

61. Q. If a farmer increases either his general soil-depleting acreage or his tobacco soil-depleting acreage, or both, above his base acreage figures, will he still be eligible to receive payments?
A. Yes, but deductions from his total payment will be made for each acre by which he exceeds his base. The deduction for exceeding the general soil-depleting base will be at the same rate as the Class I payment for the farm. The deduction for exceeding the tobacco soil-depleting base will be the same as the Class I rate for the type of tobacco grown.

Division of Payments.

62. Q. If the operator of a farm is not the owner, how will Class I payments be divided?
A. Class I payments will be divided between owners and tenants in the same proportion as the owner and tenant divide the principal soil-depleting crop, or the proceeds of that crop. Payments may be divided differently if the State Committee recommends a different basis and the Secretary of Agriculture approves it.
63. Q. To whom will Class II payments be made?
A. Class II payments will be made to the producer who bore the expense of carrying out the approved soil-building practices. If two or more producers shared the expense, the Class II payment will be divided equally between them.

Administration.

64. Q. What agencies are administering the program?
A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Extension Services, State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county committees, and community committees.
65. Q. What is a state committee?
A. In each state, a committee of from three to five members recommends general policies for carrying out the program in its state, and soil-building practices for approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The majority of the members are required to be farmers. Members are recommended by the State Director of Extension, and appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.
66. Q. What is a county committee?
A. A county committee is a group chosen by the board of directors of the county Agricultural Conservation Association. The chief duties of a county committee are to establish base acreage figures for farms after work sheets have been turned in, review applications for payments, and to make any investigations that are necessary.

67. Q. What is the County Agricultural Conservation Association?
A. All persons owning or operating farms in a county are eligible for membership in the association. In each community, members of the county association elect community committeemen. The chairmen of the community committees automatically constitute the board of directors of the county association.
68. Q. What are the duties of the community committees?
A. Community committees may help farmers fill out worksheets and applications, and may assist in receiving, checking and approving all such documents. They also will act in an advisory capacity for both farmers and county committees.
69. Q. Was the regular method of selecting local committees followed this year?
A. Not in all cases. In order to get the program into operation as soon as possible, many local committees were appointed by State committees. In such counties, associations will be formed and elections held as soon as possible.

Definitions.

70. Q. What is meant by the term "owner"?
A. With reference to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, "owner" means a person who actually owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment; a person who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or a fixed commodity payment.
71. Q. What is meant by the term "share-tenant"?
A. A person other than the owner or share-cropper who is operating an entire farm without direct supervision of the owner, and who is entitled to a portion of the crops produced on the farm or the proceeds thereof.
72. Q. What is meant by the term "share-cropper"?
A. "Share-cropper" means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and who receives for his labor a proportionate share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.
73. Q. What is meant by the term "farming unit"?
A. "Farming unit" means land under the supervision of an operator which is farmed by that operator in 1936 as a single unit, with work-stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.